# CONTENTS

Vision and Mission

2

Message from the Chairperson of Governing Board

4

Message from the Executive Director

6

Programme Overview

9

Integrated Community Development (ICD)

11

Partnership Programme/Department (PD)

19

Development Education and Advocacy (DEA)

23


26

DPA Staff Profiles

27

DPA Office Address, Governing Board, Management Committee and Funding Partners

29
Vision

DPA’s development work is guided by a vision alive in Cambodian society. We seek to participate in building a peaceful and democratic Cambodia:

- where the fulfillment of basic human needs, harmony, justice and democracy prevails;
- where poverty, gender inequality, domestic violence, and discrimination against indigenous and non-Khmer citizens no longer prevail as common experiences;
- where primary education is equally accessible for all children, regardless of their sex;
- where a just government protects the freedom and human rights of every citizen;
- where a strong civil society promotes the interests of the poor and marginalized citizens,
- where people have equal opportunity and are mutually supported to attain their social, political, and economic rights, as well as to enhance the quality of their lives;
- where the environment and natural resources are managed in a sustainable way for the benefit of present and future generations; and
- where rich cultural and spiritual traditions thrive, promoting trust, dignity, honesty, and responsibility in a growing and developing society.

Mission

To support the rural poor, especially the poorest and marginalized, in their efforts to meet their own needs and to support activities which promote peace, freedom, social justice and civil society through working in solidarity and partnership with Cambodian people.
Working in solidarity with the Cambodian people to better their quality of life in a peaceful, free and just society is an emphasis of CIDSE Cambodia that DPA continues to uphold. It is fundamental to DPA’s funding partners, target communities and the governing board.

Like all governing board members, I am proud to be part of DPA. As a board, we appreciate that DPA’s guidelines and strategies have resulted from joint discussion and that decisions have been fruitfully achieved. I myself strongly believe that the great achievements of DPA’s first-year journey are what the organization’s funding partners have come to expect.

Working hand in hand with sincere commitment is a solid mechanism for success and accountability. Twenty-seven years of grassroots experience has enabled DPA staff to work effectively not only in development but also in human rights promotion. We have gained broad community support, shared our mission with various partner organizations and collaborated closely with our government counterparts.

DPA’s strength also lies in the intersection between our mission, the current Cambodian context and the government’s development strategies. Community empowerment by means of capacity building, human rights promotion and networking are cross-cutting objectives in line with health care enhancement, good natural resource management and better educational opportunities.

I am very optimistic that the achievements of DPA highlighted in this annual report will inspire more support from funding partners and government counterparts, as well as the continued motivation of staff and Partner organizations.

Mr. Koul Panha
Chairperson of DPA Governing Board
On behalf of DPA’s staff and stakeholders, I am proud to present our first annual report detailing DPA’s remarkable achievements in 2006, in particular the adoption of community organizing and rights-based approaches for more effective community development.

DPA, Development and Partnership in Action, is *a learning organization*. Placing an emphasis on on-going capacity building, self-reflection, learning from experience, open-mindedness for new ideas and teamwork, our staff and partners have earned immense support from the community at the grassroots level for our facilitation of integrated community development using the two approaches.

However, we still face constraints. To cope with the emerging challenges in our program areas, we have established solid networks and partnership with like-minded development organizations and concerned government bodies at all levels. The community, development organizations and the government are like the three legs of a stove, as we would say in a Khmer proverb. Sustainable development requires the support of all three.

I also appreciate the outcomes of our two new projects, Development Education and Advocacy and Integrated Community Development in Stung Treng province. The former project has successfully placed advocacy and gender focal persons in our target provinces to ensure smooth implementation of the right-based approach, while the latter has enhanced community organizing activities through natural resource management and the preservation of local customs and tradition in Stung Treng province.

Let me take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to our funding partners, governing board, the communities, DPA’s staffs at all levels, partner organizations, concerned government bodies and other stakeholders for supporting this first-year journey.

Mr. Mam Sambath
DPA Executive Director
PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

DPA (Development and Partnership in Action) is indeed new but old. It is new because DPA is the name of the local organization created from CIDSE Cambodia at the beginning of 2006. The organization is old, in particular in terms of development experience, because it symbolizes a mature CIDSE Cambodia after 27 years assisting civil war stricken Cambodia. To more effectively implement community development DPA follows the community organizing and rights-based approaches, working through two major programmes and one unit, in addition to the Finance and Administration Department.

Integrated Community Development (ICD) Programme

Introduced in 1994, the programme has an admirable mission to coordinate development activities of the poor and most marginalized. These development initiatives combine capacity building with the provision of material and technical assistance in food security, health, education, and natural resource management, while building linkages between grassroots civil society and Commune Councils.

Placing an emphasis on sustainable empowerment of disadvantaged communities, the programme entails five chronological phases: target village identification, village development structure establishment, independent and external evaluation of achievements, and capacity building and work delegation. DPA’s ICD programme is being implemented in four provinces, Kampot, Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng, after phasing out from Svay Rieng province in 2004 and Muk Kampoul (Kandal province) in 2005.

Partnership Programme (commonly called PD - Partnership Department)

Aiming to strengthen civil society, the programme is supporting 25 partners, 19 Cambodian Non-Governmental Organizations (CNGOs) and six emerging Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), in one city and nine provinces countrywide.

The support from PD, a team of six staff, is in the form of organizational values development, workable development approaches, capacity building, funding, community relationship establishment and advocacy support. In addition to the 253 direct beneficiaries as of December 2006, PD indirectly benefits approximately 110,271 persons (43 percent of whom are women), 2.66 percent more than 2005.

Development Education and Advocacy (DEA) Unit

Given the need to address emerging advocacy issues in our programme areas, DEA unit was reactivated at the same time as CIDSE Cambodia was localized to be DPA in early 2006. The foundations of the DEA unit date back to 1994 when the unit played a crucial role in advocating for a ban on landmines, human rights and environmental protection.

Currently, all staff in the unit are endeavoring to build networks at various levels advocating on land issues, illegal logging, gender disparity, local governance and decentralization. DEA unit supports staff and partner organizations in bringing issues raised by villagers to provincial, national and regional levels. In addition, it collaborates with related organizations and media institutions to educate the public, as well as to advocate for the rights of our target beneficiaries.
Integrated Community Development (ICD)

Resin: Household Income Source

Resin tapping and trading are the basic sources of income for most families in DPA’s Mondulkiri target areas. According to a recent study, the number of resin trees tapped by a household is the primary determinant of the household’s income level, ranging from the poor to rich.

Securing a Community Resin Trade

Resin collectors, the majority of whom are Phnong, in O Chra village, Sre Preah commune, Keo Seima district of Mondulkiri province are enjoying more reasonable and stable prices for resin, transportation cost reduction and fairer trade since forming O Chra Resin Association early November 2006.

Resin collection is a common income-generation means of the community people in addition to agricultural cultivation. The majority of the local households’ welfare and daily expenditures are determined by income from the resin trade, especially as agriculture yields little or none. “These years, the yield from rice farming is hardly enough to feed my six children. I used the money from selling the collected resin to the resin association to buy more rice and to cover my household expenses. I don’t need to transport the resin to the district town now and the price is stable, not like before,” said 30-year-old Phnong farmer Chanthon, whose monthly income from resin trade ranges from 30,000 to 60,000 riels.

The final destination of the resin is Vietnam because the country has factories that can process the resin. Prior to the existence of O Chra Resin Association, the community resin collectors suffered unpredictable prices offered by several middlemen whose level always fell greatly as the supply of resin increased but hardly rose when the resin was rare. Moreover, the collectors had to transport their resin to the district town to negotiate with the buyers.

According to association leader Neuv Kanong, the association now has 16 members who invested 20,000 riels [5 US dollars] each for membership. The members, all of whom are resin collectors, are supposed to sell their resin to the association like other collectors as well. The association makes 2,000 riels [0.5 US dollar] per Kan [30 liters]. The association also serves as the only place in the village where collectors sell and buyers buy. It also monitors the latest market price for resin and shares the information of price increases with members and resin suppliers.

“The community’s resin association formation has been supported primarily by DPA as well as local authorities. Our association works not only to facilitate the resin pricing and trading process, but also to bring solidarity and spread information among all resin collectors about the protection and preservation of our existing natural resources,” the association leader explained.

Besides organizational development assistance and financial support for the establishment of O Chra Resin Association, DPA has provided the organization with a wide range of regular capacity building so as to make it a credible, effective and lasting self-managed development mechanism for local poverty reduction.
Natural Resource Preservation through Land Title

Part of DPA’s objective to enhance access to natural resources and land tenure security of indigenous ethnic groups is to help them register for communal land certificates. In doing so, we can reduce their existing problems, such as large-scale illegal land trading, village boundary conflicts, and migration of people from outside areas. With an officially recognized land title, the ethnic minorities will be able to preserve their own customs, traditions and natural resources in their communities.

Land Titling in La In Village

As of late 2006, all indigenous Kreungs and Tampoans, majority settlers in La In village, Toeun commune, Kon Mom district of Ratanakiri province, fell relieved with their land ownership as their proposal for a communal land title supported by joint initiative of DPA and other concerned bodies is being considered by the Ministry of Interior.

La In village is among the two villages selected for a pilot land titling project that DPA with the provincial taskforce, the Land Management and Urban Planning and Construction Office, and Partnership for Local Governance (PLG) have introduced in response to increasing land conflicts in the province.

According to Chea Phalla, a member of the provincial taskforce directly in charge of titling process, to be eligible for a communal land title, the villagers with contiguous land have to form a community and select representatives to deal with some required paperwork for the proposal. The owners will get a communal land title after their proposal is approved by the Ministry of Interior. Titled communal land cannot be sold like individual land. The owners moreover, don’t have to pay anything for the process.

DPA Ratanakiri Assistant Team Leader Sun Thai Heng said the titling project aims to protect community land and forest from trading, encroachment and logging, thus preserving the existing natural resources which are a foundation for lasting development. Although there have been some difficulties related to local’s awareness of constraints and coordination, the overall success of titling program is strong and thus DPA plans to expand the activity to other villages.

“Without an official land title, it’s difficult because we are not certain about our land boundaries. I’ve heard of lots of land conflicts around and I am always afraid of losing my land. My whole family of seven members depends entirely on agriculture, so land is important for us. I have nothing but the land to give to my children when they get married so that they can feed their families,” said 49-year-old Dot Prol, ethnic Tampoan, who owns four hectares of rice and cashew farmland.

Community discussion on land titling in Ratanakiri
First Year ICD Program in Stung Treng

After successfully phasing out from Muk Kampoul district of Kandal province, 2006 marks the first year that DPA has introduced its Integrated Community Development (ICD) program in Sesan district of Stung Treng province. The overall objective is to support local indigenous ethnic minorities and vulnerable peoples to establish governance that allows them to achieve quality lives through lasting improvement.

According to the results of participatory rural assessment and situation analysis conducted in the target area by DPA prior to beginning the ICD program, three key problems were identified. The problems are a drastic reduction of forests due to both legal and illegal logging, fish scarcity resulting from over-fishing and use of illegal materials, and low agricultural productivity due to infertile soils, lack of appropriate agricultural technologies and limited irrigation facilities.

In Sesan district, we are working in six villages of two communes, home to 4,215 people (49 percent of whom are women). For the first year 2006, the primary focus was placed on natural resource management, in particular forestry and fish protection. Agricultural improvement was prioritized secondly, and will be accelerated in the coming year in line with community capacity building on community organizing and rights-based development initiatives.

Our target communities have contributed available local resources and labor and taken ownership in a number of project activities. For instance, community forest management and fishery committees have been established in each of the six villages in order to work closely with local authorities, concerned government bodies and like-minded NGOs to manage natural resources.
Early Childhood Education Improvement

Support for community preschools is an activity of DPA’s Integrated Community Development program in Kampot province in addition to primary school building repair, literacy classes and village libraries to improve educational opportunities for adults and children, particularly women and girls.

Preschool Access for Village Children

Parents’ improved awareness of the significant role of early childhood education coupled with DPA’s new community empowerment approach, known as Community Organizing, has made preschool providing basic knowledge available to more than 43 children (58 percent of the total children), age three to five, in Prey Veng village, Sre Knong commune, Chumkiri district of Kampot province.

Sok Sarin, farmer mother of four children, expressed her satisfaction with the community preschool, “I have sent my youngest son of five to the community preschool. Never before did I expect he could grow so smart and curious. He is more obedient and respectful. This will help prepare him well for primary school. As farmers, my husband and I are working very hard because we want to see our children grow up to be knowledgeable people, able to find good jobs. I don’t want to see them become part of a bad gang and fall into trouble.”

The preschool initiative, according to DPA’s Kampot Team Leader Lim Pharoeun, was proposed by Prey Veng villagers, who feared negative impacts on the community’s future of very limited and distant basic education. After a careful feasibility study, DPA and an established preschool support committee from the community opened Prey Veng community preschool in October 2006.

In addition to technical support, DPA covers 80 percent of the school’s two teachers monthly salaries of 50,000 riels [12.5 US dollars] each. The rest, property for the school, the remaining 20 percent of teachers’ salaries and school management are the responsibilities of the preschool support committee. “The villagers have agreed on a condition that a family who sends a child or children to the preschool has to contribute 20 kilograms of unhusked rice while a family who does not is supposed to contribute only 10 kilograms of unhusked rice per year. This contribution and other income from our fundraising activities, especially during Khmer traditional festivals, will be used to cover the 20 percent of teachers’ salary, school materials and other operating costs,” explained preschool support committee member Meas Sambo.

Khun Sovanna added that she is glad to become a teacher for Prey Veng community preschool even though she has only finished grade seven, because she does not want to see the village children remain illiterate and uneducated. Without education, they may misbehave and end up as troublemakers for the community as well as their families.
Promoting Collaboration with the Commune Councils

One of DPA Partnership Programme’s activities is to promote good collaboration among our partner organizations, commune councils and other community stakeholders through meetings and providing necessary assistance. The outcome of the collaboration is development and planning for an effective response to various issues such as forestry, land, fisheries, health, and child trafficking affecting the partners’ target areas.

KFA Collaboration with Commune Council Members

The art of sharing in terms of capacity building that Khmer Farmer Association (KFA) has been implementing with the Commune Council members in Sambour commune, Lvea Em district of Kandal province has resulted in more effective development work.

Sambour Commune Council Member Chhit Mai expressed his appreciation, “Commune Council membership was a new responsibility. I had no idea of leadership, decentralization, community development and the like. Thanks to capacity building opportunities provided by KFA, I am more and more confident in handling my tasks.”

Because of his strong commitment and accountability, 64-year-old Chhit Mai was elected as a Commune Council member in charge of commune social affairs in early 2002. He supports KFA development programs and encourages proper use of revolving funds by the organization’s beneficiaries.

DPA has been working in partnership since 1994, and KFA is one of DPA’s 25 current partners, collaborating with Commune Councils to bring about sustainable community development. In Chhit Mai’s case, he serves as a council representative of his community together with his colleagues and counterparts without political affiliation. For instance, he joined in crackdowns on illegal fishing with the commune police and coordinated fundraising activity for the repair of 5,600 meters of community road.

“I’m happy to collaborate with KFA for the common goal of community development. I’ve seen an increase in my capacity as commune councilor and a change in my behavior, like I’m willing to devote more time to work for my community’s interest,” said Chhit Mai.
Effective Empowerment

“DPA has empowered us and we are in turn empowering villagers to handle their own development work. An example is the Village Road Committee, where we just assisted them to design the committee structure and regulation, gave some suggestions as needed and sought some financial support for their activity from outsiders. They are now totally in charge of their activity, including fundraising,” said Som Sothea, a staff member of DPA’s partner organization CDA (Commune Development Association).

Village Road Committee

Primarily using available local resources, 238 families in Roveang village, Krous commune, Svay Chrum district of Svay Rieng province have joined what they call Village Road Committee led by a group of 15 laymen and elder villagers to rebuild a number of village roads.

According to villager Som Khon, more and more families joined in later village road repair activities after they witnessed the usefulness of the first rebuilt village road. “Many felt reluctant to help at the beginning. Then a half-meter deep muddy road that even the buffalos could not walk before turned into a busy road where people can travel back and forth to trade and work, especially during the rainy season, through the effort of the Village Road Committee. This achievement inspired more helpers,” added Som Khon.

The initiative was made possible since 2005 with the coordination from a community-based organization called Commune Development Association (CDA). The association was delegated responsibility by former CIDSE Cambodia and now DPA in December 2004. With some financial and capacity building support, CDA is working to further empower the community to identify and address problems they encounter.

By the third quarter of 2006, Prak Phon, a 65-year-old layman and leader of the Village Road Committee said seven village roads of three meters in width and 4,114 meters in length have been rebuilt. It is a voluntary activity; those who have time and manpower bring hoes or shovels to help out and those who cannot afford time or manpower may contribute whatever they can such as tea, sugar, water, buckets and so on.
Development Education and Advocacy (DEA)

One Voice for Improved Lives

DPA’s Development Education and Advocacy unit (DEA) works to improve the living condition of the destitute and under-privileged by making one voice with them to initiate rights-based advocacy against land encroachment, destruction of natural resources, gender inequality, human trafficking and other human rights abuses.

No Concession of Community Koki Forest

The smile of hundreds of direct beneficiaries from a community forest located in Chantrea district of Svay Rieng province, known as Koki forest, has returned after a concession proposal for the area by a huge local company was turned down by the government.

“We all must preserve and protect this newly grown Koki forest. If it is conceded to a private company for investment, there will be a lot of negative impacts on our people in the community,” suggested the Provincial Secretary Chan Sovann to the locals during his visit to the forest, as quoted in DPA’s partner organization Santi Sena’s report.

The majority of the existing trees and bushes are new growth in the forest whose creation dates back to when Cambodia was under French coloniztion. Later civil wars almost made the 400,000-square-meter forest once again a desert.

By 1998, the long-term benefits from the forest’s richness of trees and bushes inspired a group of natural resource preservers including then CIDSE Cambodia (now DPA), Santi Sena, Oxfam GB and Terre des Hommes organization to successfully reforest the area. A wide range of forestry products and abundant fish from the enclosed ponds play a vital role in the survival and welfare of surrounding residents, the majority of whom are destitute farmers.

As Cambodia becomes more and more free-market oriented, Koki forest is seen by investors as a good place to invest in because it lies near the Cambodia-Vietnam border. In early 2006, a powerful private company almost succeeded in lobbying for the concession of the forest to the dismay of surrounding villagers. There are many deserts in this forest-deprived province where investment should be encouraged instead. Irregular and insufficient rainfall due to little forest, limited local human resources available to absorb income from the investment, and the loss of a historical community forest are reasons why conceding Koki forest does not make sense.

Based on these reasons, DPA, Santi Sena and the affected communities worked tirelessly to bring facts to concerned government institutions at all levels as well as to seek support from other local NGOs. Though small-scale Koki forest clearance by a number of new settlers is emerging, our achievement was great because the government has begun to support us in preserving the forest and we are also working to stop forest clearance.
**Female Commune Council Member**

Daughter, grandmother, farmer, home-made hammock dealer, head of her household and community rights activist in Sre Somrong commune, Chumkiri district of Kampot province are social roles that have earned DPA’s former commune development committee member Ban Nhong an estimable reputation as a respected commune council member since 2002.

“I became involved in the work of the then CIDSE [Cambodia] and now DPA in March 1995. The organization selected me as a member of Sre Somrong commune development committee. I learned a lot from my work such as self-help group formation, gender, rights, HIV/AIDS, birth control and nutrition,” said Ban Nhong while sewing a hammock under her two-storey wooden house.

As a commune council member, Ban Nhong participates in many aspects of community development work with support from both government and development agencies. According to DPA’s Community Development Facilitator Som Len, “DPA collaborates closely with her [Ban Nhong] as well as other commune council members to plan and implement development work, resolve conflicts as well as to provide health and sanitation and human rights education.”

Ban Nhong’s soldier husband was killed by Khmer Rouge troop in 1979 leaving behind four children, three of whom have married and given birth to nine children. She is now living with her 93-year-old mother, her youngest son and four small grandchildren.

Not having finished junior high school, Ban Nhong confessed that limited education led to some difficulty when dealing with her leadership role. It is also true that as a commune council member, her salary is not enough for her to feed the whole family but she is still committed to the work. At the same time, she manages to cultivate rice, grow vegetable and sew hammocks to sell in order to feed her family with the help of her mother and youngest son.
## Expenditure

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<tr>
<th>Itemization</th>
<th>Actual Expenses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>ICD Programme</td>
<td>517,680.50 USD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partnership Programme</td>
<td>328,890.20 USD</td>
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<td>Development Education and Advocacy</td>
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<td>Micro Project</td>
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<td>Organizational Development Plan and Staff Development</td>
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<td>Other Programmes</td>
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<td>Administration Costs</td>
<td>84,211.77 USD</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,123,265.57 USD</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As an Assistant Team Leader of DPA Ratanakiri since 2004, **Mr. Sun Thai Heng** feels an intersection between his interest and responsibilities.

Mr. Thai Heng holds a Bachelor in Economics and has gone through countless training sessions necessary for him to handle his tasks. As of 2006, he is 50 years old and has four children.

Though he oftentimes has to stay as far as more than 600 kilometers away from his beloved wife and children, he remains a most respected and dearly loved person for his family living in Phnom Penh and always shows his commitment to realize all set objectives of DPA.

“I like working to assist the under-privileged, in particular ethnic minorities, so as to bring them an opportunity to develop themselves as well as access to public services and equal rights.”

Partnership Department Assistant **Sreng Phyrum** began working with DPA in August 2000.

Her key responsibilities are providing capacity building support, monitoring and evaluating existing projects and studying new projects from partner organizations.

Mrs. Phirum possesses a bachelor in Biological Science. She is now a mother of three two boys and a girl. With her colleagues, she treasures exchanges of ideas and knowledge that are inputs for her self-reflection and development.

“I appreciate working with DPA because we are facilitating the poor to organize their community and advocate for their rights. We assure sustainable community empowerment after our phase-out.”
“From a secondary school teacher, I’ve become a CDF so providing facilitation for community meeting, planning, training and development activities are not difficult work to me.”

With an extraordinary sense of humor, Mr. Yin Aun is one of DPA’s popular field staff members, among both his colleagues and community people.

He has been working with DPA Kampot for six years as a Community Development Facilitator (CDF). Living in DPA’s target Chumkiri district of Kampot province, Mr. Aun always encourage solidarity, transparency and democracy among his fellow community people in order to bring about sustainable self-managed community development work. He is now a father of a boy and a girl.

Mr. Sra Lonh has been working with DPA Mondulkiri since 2004 as a Community Development Animator.

Born to a Phnong family, majority ethnic group in the province, he experienced little access to public services, especially education.

However, he managed to finish primary school and bring pride to his fellow Phnong people by becoming a respected development worker for his community. Mr. Lonh is now 28 years old. As a single young man, he likes both playing and watching sports.

“I think I’m able to provide facilitation that leads to better and stronger interrelation between the three structures, including government’s structure, development structure and cultural structure.”
CIDSE (International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity) is a working group of Catholic development agencies from Europe and North America. They share a common strategy on development approaches, development education and advocacy, focusing on solidarity, social justice, peace and a preferential option for the poor. DPA (Development and Partnership in Action), which was localized from CIDSE Cambodia early 2006, has been part of the Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam Programme that has been operational since 1979.

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